

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1123.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1848. (Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

We expected to have been able this week to communicate to our readers some additional information with respect to the new diplomatic game about to be played in these Republics. We are, however, completely disappointed, for nothing material has transpired, although there are arrivals at Montevideo of a pretty late date from Europe direct, and also from Rio Janeiro. The only bit of intelligence we get from the latter quarter seems to confirm the report that Baron de Gros had been selected by M. Guizot to checkmate General Rosas. The hon. gentleman, it is said, was to leave Toulon in a steamer. It is stated, we know not with what truth, that M. de Gros, was secretary of Legation in Mexico, when Baron Deffautis was the representative of France in that country, but his personal character is described as differing *toto celo* from that of the colleague of Mr. Ouseley.

It appears that Rivera was called up before the Rio Janeiro police a few weeks since to undergo an interrogatory; something having transpired to lead to the belief that, notwithstanding the strict surveillance he was under, he had devised means to concoct schemes for enabling him again to figure on the scene of his former enormities. Nothing is known in regard to the result of the investigation instituted by the Brazilian authorities; but, from Rivera's wily and unprincipled character, we should not be surprised if he were to overreach the Imperial Government, even without the connivance of some of its members, or the treachery of some of its understrappers. Should the banished chieftain regain power in Montevideo, before the arrival of the new negotiators, we would not give much for Herrera Obes' neck. Even old Suarez, we think, would have but a slight chance of escape.

As if it were not already a well-substantiated fact that neutral commerce in the River Plate has been for a long period outrageously sacrificed by a nominal blockade, the French authorities in these waters have lately undertaken to corroborate it by fresh documentary evidence. The following circular has been addressed by the commander of the *Grondeur* steamer to the masters of foreign merchantmen in the Buseo.

Grondeur, off the Buseo, Feb. 9, 1848.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I am sent off the Buseo to cause the blockade of this port, which has never ceased to exist, (on paper) to be rigorously observed. Nevertheless, the Admiral, wishing to reconcile as far as possible the interests of commerce with the duties imposed upon him by the mission he has to fulfil in La Plata, and taking into consideration the facility with which you have been able to contravene the laws of blockade, (from the non existence of any) enjoins me to inform you that he grants you till the 27th of

February at midday to depart freely, laden or unladen. After that time you will not be allowed to leave except in ballast only.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

*Druilhet,*  
Commander of the *Grondeur*.

A further term of eight days has been granted to the vessels at Ensenada.

The latest accounts from England represent the money market as continuing to improve, the Bank having reduced the rate of interest to 5 per cent. Letters from Vienna of the 14th December state that a conference in regard to the affairs of Switzerland was about to be held at Paris. The Ferrara question is terminated, things having returned to the *status quo* previous to the occupation of the city by the Austrians. Perfect tranquility is said to exist throughout Sicily. No news from Naples. His Neapolitan Majesty, according to the correspondent of *La Presse*, has shown himself to be possessed of uncommon energy, rarely to be met with in kings. It is stated that he recently expressed himself to the following effect: "My uncle Louis XVI. would not have gone to the block if he had made no concessions. Weakness in politics is a crime. I shall never cede. I am not disposed to grant my crown to the revolution. I shall defend it as long as I have a soldier to stand by me, and if I lose it I will also lose my head."

The "New York Commercial Advertiser" of the 11th of November last contains a long article on the affairs of the River Plate. After describing the respective geographical positions of Brazil and the Argentine and Oriental Republics, it proceeds as follows:—

It will be seen therefore at a glance how important to Brazil must be the action and destiny of Montevideo and the Banda Oriental; for with that strip of country in possession or under political control, Buenos Ayres and all the vast interest on and tributary to the Rio de la Plata would be at the mercy of the Empire of Brazil.

As the French Government is now closely allied to the Government of Brazil, a French prince being married to a Brazilian princess, and other family ties also existing, it may readily be understood why France should desire to strike down the only barrier that remains against the control by Brazil of the Rio de la Plata and its vast interests. That barrier is Rosas at Buenos Ayres. To put his power aside it became an easy matter on the part of the French to "pick a quarrel" with Rosas, and take sides with the Government of Montevideo. To cloak the design, France succeeded in inducing England to join in a blockade and quasi war against Rosas, on the ground that he was too restrictive and interfered too much with what they called "neutral trade."

Circumstances however have convinced England that every blow struck against the power of Rosas only added power to France, through her connection with Brazil, and that in fact France only desired to advance the power and influence of Brazil; that the whole self-called Government of Montevideo or the Banda Oriental was composed of French adventurers, and that the city of Montevideo itself

was, as regards the proportion of inhabitants, as completely a French town as Havre or Bourdeaux.

When a change occurred in the English Ministry, last year, measures were immediately adopted to look into this matter and, if found as suspected, break off this joint interference, which, under the pretence of improving the condition of neutral trade, was only making things worse. To perform this duty an intelligent, honorable and liberal nobleman, Lord Howden, was selected by the English Government to visit that quarter, and Count Walewski was sent out by the French to look after the French side of the question. Lord Howden, it seems, lost no time in having an interview with the real Government of Montevideo, at the head of which is General Oribe; and next pushed up to Buenos Ayres and had an interview with Rosas, who seems to be a sort of "Old Hickory" in that quarter; he saw soon enough to convince himself that England stood in a very false or at least anomalous position, and directed the English admiral to withdraw from the blockade, and thus English intervention ceased. There remain then only the French to keep up the blockade, for it appears that Count Walewski was not charged with the same powers or inclinations possessed by Lord Howden.

A curious incident occurred at this time, which may here be alluded to. Our Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Harris, took occasion, while these representatives of France and England were on the spot, to address them a note setting forth the avowed rule of our Government, not to acquiesce in any measure which encouraged the establishment on any part of this continent of a European Government, or to countenance any interference with established American Governments. To this note Lord Howden instantly responded in a spirit of frankness and amity, disavowing any such intention on the part of his Government. So far as England is concerned, then, there is no appeal—no after clap—the Government of England is as completely bound by this explicit avowal as it could be under a signed and sealed treaty to that end.

We are yet to learn how far it may suit the policy of France to confirm what Count Walewski said, on the same occasion, in reply to Mr. Harris; it may require "a vote in the Chambers," as was claimed in the matter of our indemnification treaty. Suffice it to say, the profitless blockade of the Rio de la Plata, by French intervention between the nominal Government of Montevideo and that of Buenos Ayres, is still kept up, and we have reason to believe that an additional French force of some six thousand troops will be sent out to Montevideo, to carry into full effect the original design of the French Government. Lord Howden's course will be condemned by the French Cabinet, for reasons too obvious to require farther explanation.

In this state of things what course does it become the duty of our Government to adopt?

We do not say that it has yet become necessary for us to act in the matter. The frank and liberal regard for our interest, as the great neutral power on this side the Atlantic, manifested by Lord Howden, not only in his reply to the note of Mr. Harris, but by his prompt action in raising the English portion of the blockade, may yet induce corresponding action on the part of the French Government; or other matters may intervene which will show the French Government that it would be wisest and best to abandon its presumed design. But it will be difficult for us to note, without opposition, the progress of a measure which may place in the power of France, or by her aid and under her direction in the power of Brazil, the entire control of the trade of the Rio de la Plata, and with it of course that of the Parana and Uruguay. A glance at the map will show that the power, having the means to act, which possesses Montevideo, has as complete control over all the trade of those

rivers above as New York city would have over the trade of the Hudson, or New Orleans over that of the Mississippi and its vast tributaries.

Ever since that alliance by marriage between France and Brazil, has been noticed an increasing querulousness on the part of the latter Government, (the only imperial fragment left on this side the Atlantic,) and the day probably is not far distant when the "Imperial Government" will be found assuming some position or setting up some demand which will make it necessary on our part to caution the Emperor in regard to such instigations as he may receive from his French relations.

We neither counsel nor desire alliance with any European power, in this or any other matter, yet it may be well for us not to allow any old prejudices, for or against either of the two named in this connexion, to blind us to our duty in fairly discriminating between them, or to withhold our approbation and approval of the conduct of either which has for its object the advancement of civil and religious liberty from one end of this continent to the other. The course pursued by Lord Howden in his mission thus far seems to us entirely correct and laudable. He is now at the Imperial Court of Brazil, as Minister from his own Government, and circumstances may occur which may call farther upon the exercise of those qualities he so eminently possesses.

### Message of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the 25th Legislature.

(Continued)  
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the above head the Message alluded to the late change of Government in the Province of Mendoza and states that the Ex-Governor had, with an utter disregard for the fundamental conditions of the Federal compact, and arrogating to himself powers with which he was not invested, improperly solicited from His Holiness the institution of a Bishoprick. The Government disapproved of such a serious violation of its rights and made a suitable manifestation on the subject to His Holiness the venerable Pontiff Pius IX.

The Message then enters into a variety of details in regard to the Indians in this and the adjoining provinces and states that since the victory obtained over them by General Pacheco, of which mention was made in the Message of the preceding year, they had made no fresh incursion into this Province.

On the contrary several Indians of the Ranqueles tribe had arrived at Fort Azul sent by their Caciques to sue for peace. They promised to observe a pacific line of conduct in future and sent some of their sons and brothers as hostages. The Government promised to enter into arrangements with them as soon as more urgent calls on its attention should allow it to do so, provided that all depredations on the frontiers of Cordova, Santa Fe, San Luis, Mendoza, Buenos Ayres and the Republic of Chili should cease. In that case the Government would do its utmost to gradually arrange peace in a manner beneficial to all. On sending their envoys they were not to solicit prompt dispatch. The Government would attend to them as soon as possible. Baigorria would be pardoned and employed to negotiate peace. The Government would provide the Indians with cattle for their maintenance if peace were made on these conditions. Since they sued for peace confiding in the Government, it would make a suitable return by sending them the Cacique Guichar and the rest of the Indians who had been detained since 1839, owing to the robberies they had committed, as well as to the urgent calls upon the attention of the Governor of the Province. The Christians living amongst the hostile Indians would all be pardoned as soon as peace was adjusted. They might come or be sent by the Caciques under the assurance that the Government would give them leave to work as it had done some years ago with other Christians in like cases. If peace was effected the Christian captives were to be delivered up. The above proposals were received by the Indian envoys with pleasure, who returned to communicate them to their Caciques. The Cacique Pichu subsequently sent five captives as an earnest of their good will to make peace on those terms, and to deliver up all the captives in their possession, four others being subsequently sent by the Cacique Galvan. In the meantime a predatory incursion on the part of the Indians took place in the provinces of Cordoba and San Luis, which the Government being informed of by the latter, stated to them

in reply that in consequence of this perfidious attack they would only be acting justly and properly in pursuing the Indians to their very tents and even unto their furthest haunts in the desert. The Government whilst addressing these of Cordoba and San Luis avers that the Indians who have remained in the desert after the expedition of 1833 and 34 are few and insignificant compared with the resources of the frontier Provinces. If there be uniformity of action, and only one Government has to treat with them, whenever they solicit peace or any thing else from any of the Provinces, the result will be that in the course of a few years, those remnants of Indians will either remain quiet, disappear, or their reduced numbers will retire to a greater distance.

In consequence of this treacherous proceeding the Government issued orders to the effect that should any other Indian envoys make their appearance at Fort Azul they should be informed of its serious displeasure at such a proceeding and of the conditions which it would be necessary for them previously to fulfil on their part ere they would be again listened to, and that the Government would not now despatch the Cacique Guichar as it had purposed doing. Whilst addressing the Government of Cordoba in regard to the Indians the Government stated that it was prejudicial to detain hostile Indians who became aware of every thing which took place, received improper impressions from the ruthless Unitarians and transmitted them to the Caciques. In this respect he ought, above all, to guard against the Jesuits; and it would be wise to send Christian envoys to the tents of the hostile Indians. In speaking of the former the Message subsequently says: "The Government will call the special attention of that of the province of Cordoba in regard to the Jesuits, their seditious acts in this Republic, and their fatal antecedents connected with the ferocious plans of the ruthless Unitarians. The defamatory libels published against the Confederation and its Government by the Jesuits are well known to the Government and to the country. They ought not to expect to escape unpunished for their recent underhand manoeuvres, of which some of them are blind executors." In reference to the Indians it further says:—

"From the correspondence of the Government of Mendoza carried on from 1845, it appears that several Caciques assassinated the Cacique Guichar, a friend to this Republic, the Caciques Aylal, Poran and Cristiano having taken part in the assassination.

The latter addressed a party of Christians commanded by Baigorria, inducing them to abandon him and promising to make use of his influence to obtain from Chili a number of Indians to invade the Argentine territory in union with them.

It appears that Captain Zuñiga, at the head of a number of Chilean friendly Indians foments incursions to the Confederation. That some Chilean subjects, when the Indians return with what they plunder in this Republic, buy cattle from them, although they know where they come from; and that a Captain Salvo in the service of Chili, sent munitions of war to Baigorria.

The Government, until receiving further information from that of the province of Mendoza, has addressed itself to the Government of Chili, expressing its hope that it will issue orders to punish the individuals who are culpable."

The negotiations carried on with the intrusive Government of Corrientes are then adverted to, the upshot of which our readers being acquainted with, we consider it unnecessary to enter into the details. In speaking of the province of Paraguay the following promise formally expressed on a previous occasion is thus repeated:

"It maintains the assurance which it has always given and loyally sustained, that the arms of the Confederation will not invade the Province of Paraguay; and it regrets that, this fact being so public, its Government should unnecessarily keep the Paraguayans under arms with a pretext notoriously destitute of truth and foundation."

(To be concluded.)

### THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

This extraordinary system of communication is only in its infancy. Every year, every month, seems to be only adding to its powers and augmenting its efficiency. One of the greatest drawbacks to the general utility of the system is the expensiveness of conveying messages or intelligence from one distant point to another. Growing out of this expensiveness, attempts have been made to arrive at economy, by improving the mode

of communication, so far as relates to the characters used. When we first attempted to bring into action the powers of electricity for communicating early intelligence from distant places, this expensiveness was a great drawback to the enterprise, together with the tediousness of the operation, which particularly was the case when there was a great press of business at the various telegraphic offices. In order to obviate these obstacles, as well as to obtain a more economical use of the telegraph for the newspaper press, an individual connected with this establishment—a person of great ingenuity—invented a mode of operation which has been in use for the last year, and which has been found exceedingly ingenious, economical, and useful, both to the proprietors of the telegraph and to the public at large.

As specimens of the working of the system, we submit the following market reports, dated the 13th, and published in the Sunday Herald of the 14th of November, and copied into the Philadelphia papers next day. One peculiarity of this system is such, that where a word is incorrectly sent, or "murdered" by the telegraph, its meaning can generally be ascertained by what comes before and after it.

Original copy on the short hand system, in fourteen words.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13, P. M.—Abbot, None, Annex, Cabman, Accord, Dolphin, Directors, Allay, Apron, Falcon, Fosters, Actuate, Adapt, Mathew.

(TRANSLATION.)  
BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Flour—The market was dull at \$5 for Michigan, and other Western brands. Wheat—The market was heavy. We note sales of 10,000 bushels, including parcels of Chicago at 75c, and Racine, with Southport at 18c. Corn was brisk, and sales of 5000 bushels were made, including Western mixed, at 43c, and yellow do, at 50c. Rye and oats, no change. Whiskey inactive. Receipts during the previous twenty-four hours, were as follows:—Flour 15,000 barrels; corn, none; wheat, 85,000 bushels. Freights by canal to Albany—Flour, 70c.; wheat and corn, no change.

Total, sixty words, when written most succinctly, in the ordinary mode.

Original in thirteen words.  
ALBANY, 13th Nov. P. M.—Cahman, Acquit, Acquire, Filfers, Agree, Yellow, Deedingly, Award, Fifteenthly, Creakingly, Festerly, Dealing, Hollows.

(TRANSLATION.)  
ALBANY, Nov. 13, P. M.—Flour—The market was dull at \$6 a \$6 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ , for Western and Genesee brands. Wheat—Sales of 2000 bushels of Genesee were made at 13c. Corn—Sales of 2000 bushels of yellow were made at 73c. Rye remained about the same. Oats were some firmer. Whiskey dull. Receipts by canal during the preceding twenty-four hours—Flour, 17,500 bbls.; corn, 5000 bushels; wheat, 7000 do; barley, 7,400 do. No alteration in freights.

Total, forty-eight words or over.

Original in ten words.  
BOSTON, 13th Nov. P. M.—Baptist, Custom, Cartman, Adduce, Feverish, Allay Allude, Jeopardize, Adjourn, Gypsum.

(TRANSLATION.)  
BOSTON, Nov. 13, P. M.—Cotton—At the recent decline on the Washington's news, (equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb) sales have been made to a fair extent. To-day 300 bales changed hands without change in price. Flour—The market continued dull and sales light. 500 barrels of Genesee and good Western brands, were sold at \$6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Corn—Sales of 4000 bushels were made, including Western mixed, at 75c and yellow at 78c. Oats—Sales of 3,000 bushels at 55c. Rye was some less firm. Whiskey remained quiet, without change in price.

Original in eleven words.  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, P. M.—Castle, Acquaint, Depredate, Assume, Attire, Federation, Adjourn, Affect, Girt, Annen, Annul.

(TRANSLATION.)  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, P. M.—Flour—The market was depressed, and sales of 500 bbls Howard street at 58 75c. Wheat—Sales of 3000 bushels were made, consisting of Maryland reds, at 118c, and of white do at 128c. Corn—Sales of 2000 bushels were made, including Maryland mixed and white, at 55c, and yellow do. 67c. Rye continued firm, with moderate sales at 85c a 88c. Whiskey was dull. Sales of provisions were making chiefly in a retail way.

Original in ten words.  
CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, P. M.—Cadaver, Suiting, Taring, Past, Note, Hiding, Recall, Called, Warning, Abductest.

(TRANSLATION.)  
CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Flour—The market was steady and sales of 2 a 200 bbls made at \$4 75. There was no change in wheat or corn. Provisions—Sales of 100 kegs of lard were made at 8c, and some small lots in barrels were sold at 7c. Hogs—The market continued to droop, and sales of 200 head were made at \$3 25 a \$3 50. Pork was inactive, with small sales, without change in price. Whiskey—We have only to note sales of 100 bbls of rectified at 17c. The river was slowly falling, but was still in good order for boating.

The following was received in twelve words:—  
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cotton—The market continued dull. The sales amounted to about 7000 bales, within a day or two, at the decline previously noticed. The market closed on terms in favour of buyers. Flour exhibited no change, and small sales Illinois and Ohio were made at \$4 75, and St. Louis city mills were held at \$5 a \$5 25. Wheat—No sales were reported. Corn—Sales of 10,000 bushels were made, consisting of new Western mixed, at 41c a 46c. Rye—No sales were making. Oats were dull at 34c. Tobacco continued dull,

about 50 hhdts Kentucky leaf sold on terms not understood. Sugar was dull at 54c for common, to 64c for prime. Molasses steady at 21c. Whiskey—Sales at 20c. Nothing of moment in freights. Sterling bills 44 a 54c; sight do. on New York 1 a 14 discount. Treasury notes par.

The difficulty of inventing a system of short-hand for condensing communications to be transmitted by magnetic telegraph, grew out of the fact, that no stenographic, or short hand, characters hitherto in use, could be adopted, from the nature of the registering machines. Moreover, the telegraph companies, by adopting rules, to charge all figures and all letters in arbitrary words, not forming common English words, each as a word, forced upon the inventor the necessity of inventing a plan of condensation, by the use of plain English words; fraught, however, with a comprehensive meaning unknown to the telegraph operators themselves, or other parties than those taught its use. Before, however, the rules of the company became known, the inventor devised a system of arbitrary words, which was afterwards thrown into the fire, on account of the rule above stated. He then set about devising one calculated to come within the requirements of the companies, and at the expense of intense and long continued mental labour, he devised no less than three different plans, each of which, in its turn, was rejected, until the last was matured, and which, by subsequent improvements, has been rendered, in the opinion of those competent to judge, more perfect than any thing of the kind can probably ever be made, and which the inventor has in daily use between New York and seven other different cities.—Various other parties have devised plans, but those who have been made acquainted with each consider this by far the most complete and comprehensive, and especially so for commercial reporting, which is attended with much difficulty, and requires much patient care. Thus, the system provides for giving the quantities of articles sold, the names, kinds, or qualities of each, and the prices at which each sold, with such minuteness as to express all the simple fractions of a unit, as 1-16, 1-8, and so on up to 7-8 or 7-16, or 15-16.

It also provides for all the general information about receipts, stocks on hand, sales and quotations of stocks, freights, depth of water in rivers, ship news, clearances and arrivals, dullness, quickness, activity, falling or rising, state of markets, &c. The economy produced in tolls by such a system, when it is known that every word costs from 24 to 5 cents each, is very great, and enables newspapers to receive communications which they could not otherwise take, on account of the expense, and gives the telegraph lines business they would not otherwise get, and leads to the creation of much collateral business.

This is a wonderful invention indeed, embracing principles of economy for the newspaper press, and allowing the companies time to devote their energies to other ameliorations. And yet this economical system, we are informed, has given umbrage to some companies and managers, and they are endeavouring to find out other measures less to the advantage of the newspaper press. We think this is ill-judged, and that they ought to encourage every method in aid of the press and its economical supply of words, for the less time which they have to devote to the press, the more they will have for the public. But the truth is, the whole telegraphic business is an experiment, and Congress ought to take it up, and examine whether it might not be made a branch of the Postoffice Department, thereby securing the general use and efficiency throughout the whole country. The prospects growing out of this wonderful invention are unlimited. Its application in our own country may be greatly extended.

Lines could be extended from the Observatory in Washington to all our principal seaports, and as the ball drops at meridian in Washington, a ball could be made to drop at the same moment in each seaport; or a cannon be fired in each, by which sea captains could set their chronometers.

Thus one good observatory at Washington could be made available for all the seaports and principal cities on the continent. By similar means, clocks could be set up and made to tick at the same moment, and keep the same time, and show the daily longitude for every city in America. This application of electricity is but in its infancy. The day of judgment is at hand.

The time will come, probably, when Cuba will be connected with the continent, and Havana and New York thrown into daily communication. If so, other West India Islands may be connected with Cuba.

As civilization advances, plans may be perfected for connecting Europe and America. Russia has only to run a line through Siberia to the straits of

Kamschatska, and we to run a line hence to the Pacific, with a branch to join the Russian line across the straits aforesaid. Then, by connecting the capitals of Europe with St. Petersburg, all parts of the civilized world would be thrown into daily communication. The English, by running a line to Constantinople, might cross the Bosphorus into Asia, and thence extend lines to Bombay, Calcutta, and even to Canton, in China. This may, and probably will, happen, in the course of years.

(N. Y. Herald.)

## MARINE LIST

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 19.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 20.—Wind S., rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 21.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 22.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 23.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 24.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 23rd inst. Passengers—Messieurs Clodoveo Fanes, Mariano Artayota, Pablo Goyena, Juan Luis Alano, Pablo Cané, Carlos Reguera and son, Angel Brugo, Pedro Chappi, Juan Podestá, lady and son, Juan Sanchez, Mateo Uristoste, Ventura Fraga, Juan Delta, José Cobertino, Juan Bautista Arismendi, José Tasino, Antonio Carboni, José Castagnino, Jaymo Copello, Rev. Juan Prieto, Joaquin Mansi and lady, Francisco Martinez, Victor Belaustegui, Luis Costa, Roque Demarchi, José Sanguinetti, José Caballero and servant, Domingo Tames, Benito Molinari, Antonio Soule, Manuel Muñoz, lady, sister, son and servant, Juan Bautista Spinetto, José Cubertici, Antonio Santer, José M. Peñaiva, Carlos Sartorio, Mariano Argerich, John McColl, James Macrae and Henry Muller. Mesdames Gregoria Ferroira and 2 daughters, Cipriana Rughí de Sanchez and son, Antonia Maza and 3 children, Paula Comas, 4 children and servant, Remigia Carranza de Constant, 9 children and servant, Anita Dominguez and servant, Dolores Ugarteche de Villegas and child, Guillerma Pillado, and 3 children, Mariana Presente, Francisca Reyes de Llambi and two daughters, Magdalena Videla, daughter and servant, Lucia Arteaga de Ruano, 3 daughters and two servants, Edelmir Diaz and 3 children, Ana Cané and daughter, Maria Garay.

February 25.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S. S. W., rain.

Arrived, French brigantine of war *Agathe*.

Sailed, H. B. M. packet spider, Lieut. Charles Hayden, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mail for Falmouth. Passengers, Messieurs Daniel Gowlan and son, James Barton, Senior, James Barton, Junior, Edmund Mackinlay and lady, Alfred Barber, Charles Shaw, Henry Green, William Dowdall, Charles Bunge, Iwan C. Mohr, William Grant, William Barton, Julius Dickinson, John Francis Smith, Zenon Garcia de Zuniga, Bartolome Herand, Isaias de Elia, Frederick Reinecke, Sebastian Catherine, John Love, and José Romaguera, lady and sister.

French brigantine of war *Agathe*, apparently for Colonia.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 15.

British brig *Arno*, 183 tons, W. Mondon, from Parnaguá 4th inst., to Frers & Co.

Bremen brig *Roland*, 256 tons, H. Rahtgen, from Bremen 15th December, Cape de Verdes 12th January, to Theodore Vissler.

February 17.

Spanish brigantine *Ninfa*, 129 tons, P. Cerran, from Barcelona 13th December, to Enrique Ochoa.

British barque *William Peilo*, 279 tons, W. Scott, from London 23d November, Cape de Verdes 11th January, to Rodger Brothers.

February 18.

British schooner *Ariel*, 60 tons, M. S. White, from London 17th, Ramsgate 23d December, bound to Patagonia, in ballast.

British brig *Countess of Leicester*, 151 tons, William Hurley, from Cadiz 27th December, to Zumaran and Tresserra.

British brig *Premier*, 197 tons, J. B. Crilley, from Cadiz 24th December, to Edward Gowlan.

Sardinian *zumaca* *Carolina*, 92 tons, Santos Martin, from Genoa 27th November, Toulon 1st, Majorca 14th, and Gibraltar 27th December, to José Aveguo.

Hamburg brigantine *Carl*, 130 tons, G. Prins, from Hamburg 11th December, to Everhard & Co.

Oriental brig *Pereyra*, 161 tons, J. M. Maza, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to José Eneas.

American brig *Oriole*, 219 tons, R. Chapman, from Rio Grande 13th inst., to M. Monjardin.

February 19.

French barque *Anais*, 219 tons, Borderia, from Bordeaux 27th December, to order.

British brig *Hotspur*, 205 tons, J. Dithburn, from London 4th, Ramsgate 20th December, to Bayley Brothers.

Brazilian schooner *Amelia*, 39 tons, J. G. Amorin, from Rio Grande 13th inst., to J. M. Mañe.

February 20.

United States brig of war *Perry*, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton, hence 18th inst.

British barque *Kyle*, 332 tons, King, from Cape de Verdes 31st December, to Santa Maria, Llambi & Co.

Brazilian brig *Flor da Fé*, 151 tons, F. J. Rivera, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., to José Aveguo.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

February 15.

American brig *Courier*, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian brig *Duque de Terceira*, for Valparaíso.

February 16.

Brazilian brig *Desiderio*, for Rio Grande.

February 17.

Brazilian polacre *Providencia*, J. M. Ferraro, for St. Catherine's.

Oriental barque *Margarita*, Parker, for Boston.

Danish brig *Courier*, G. Tonsen, for Hamburg.

Swedish brig *Charlotte*, Stramwitz, for Certe.

Danish brig *Jupiter*, Y. Jansen, for Antwerp.

February 18.

British brig *Nautilus*, for London.

Sardinian brigantine *Sol*, M. Melo, for Brazil.

Danish brig *Ernest*, Lorens, J. Kohrs, for Rio Grande.

February 19.

British barque *Water Witch*, Douglas, for Liverpool.

British brig *Ireland*, G. Martin, for Rio Grande.

British brig *Malvins*, for the south coast.

February 20.

French schooner of war *Venus*, for the Uruguay River.

Oriental brig *Resoluto*, for Brazil.

February 21.

Oriental barque *Avelina*, for Rio Grande.

American brig *Oriole*, for do.

French ship *Paraná*, for Havre.

February 22.

Brazilian transport brig *Paúna*, for Rio Janeiro.

British schooner *Ariel*, for the Falkland Islands.

### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 21. A schooner which sailed hence last week for Ensenada, was detained when entering that port a few days since by the French blockading forces, and thence sent back to this port which she entered this morning.

February 24. The schooner *Paquete Argentino* which was ordered back by the blockaders when attempting to leave the port the preceding week, having repeated the attempt on the 22nd, was again detained and obliged this day to re-enter the port once more.

February 25. A balandra which hove in sight from the northward, apparently bound for this port, was this day detained by a boat from the *Alsacienne* but again set at liberty in the afternoon. A schooner also from the northward, was likewise detained this afternoon by two boats from the above brig, which were fired at by the *Battery Libertad* but without effect.

This day (26th inst.) completes the 886th day of the blockade.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Steam sloop *Chimere*, 6 guns, Lieut. Poudras.

Brig *Alsacienne*, 4 guns, Lieut. Fourmier.

SARDINIAN—Schooner *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty.

THE THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	80
Sunday	72
Monday	70
Tuesday	72
Wednesday	72
Thursday	74
Friday	75

**Advertisements.**

**Shepherds and Agricultural Labourers.**

THE undersigned respectfully give notice that they have made arrangements for conveying shepherds and agricultural labourers to the River Plate.

No steerage passengers can be allowed on board their vessels unless they are supplied with a satisfactory character in writing from the clergyman and magistrate of their respective parishes, which certificate must be approved of before they can be received as passengers, and should any persons attempt to avoid this necessary condition, the evil consequence must fall upon themselves; such certificates will be registered in the books of the undersigned as a reference when necessary for the benefit of the parties themselves.

To those who are desirous of bringing out their families or relatives an opportunity for so doing is now offered. These vessels however are not to be considered as emigrant ships, for they will have cargoes of merchandise, but a portion of each vessel will be devoted to the comfort and accommodation of steerage passengers; timely application for berths is absolutely necessary.

The undersigned are also willing to receive orders for supplying establishments in this country with shepherds or labourers and in the execution of this agency; all possible care will be taken to obtain steady and experienced individuals.

Further particulars will be given at 12 Calle de la Universidad Buenos Ayres and 53 Calle Perez Castillanos Monte Video.  
February 1848.

Wm. Mac CANN & Co.

**DAVID CRAIGDALLIE.**

Cabinet maker & House Carpenter.

Calle Catedral No. 56 Opposite the Bank.

Begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above mentioned Store for the sale of Furniture of every description; the whole being made up under his own immediate inspection and of first class material he can with confidence recommend each article to those who may favor him with their support.  
N. B. Work Shops No. 26 Calle Independencia.

AT the Globe Hotel No. 36 Calle 25 de Mayo, G. A. Swasey is prepared to do his best to accommodate with Rooms and Board all who may be pleased to command his Services.

Table and Cooking department attended to by a Partner in the business—an acknowledged Caterer of the first class—Perhaps a little better!!

The Office of Brownell Stegmann & Co. has been removed from N° 99 Calle de Belgrano to N° 144 Calle de Restaurador.

**Situation Wanted,**

As House Steward, by a young man who can make himself useful in other respects, understands all that is requisite, and can give satisfactory references as to sobriety, diligence and general good conduct, having been two years with his last employer. A moderate salary will be accepted.

A line addressed T. P. No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo will be respectfully attended to.

**Kidd's Hotel.**

T. Kidd begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No 5 to 43 Calle 25 de Mayo formerly occupied by Mr. Brash, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.

N. B. an ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

**TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.**

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.  
HUGH WHITE.

**Hiram Hunt,**

Has removed his Carpenter's shop from Calle de Cangallo N° 194, to Calle de Corrientes N° 23, from Calle de Veinte y Cinco de Mayo half a square towards the Camp.

**SECOND HAND**

**BOOKS ON SALE**

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

Anacharsis Travels of, by L'Abbe Barthelemi, with maps, plans &c. 4 vols; American Revolution by Allen 2 vols; Adams' Roman Antiquities 1 vol; Age of Revelation by Dr. Boninot 1 vol; Alhambra Oracle 1 vol; Armstrong's poetical works 1 vol; Abolition of Slavery 1 vol; Akenside's poetical works 1 vol; Blair's Sermons complete in 1 vol; Bates's Doctrines of Friends 1 vol; Baskely's Glory of the Heavens 1 vol; Barruel's (L'Abbe) History of Jacobinism 4 vols; Barclay on Slavery 1 vol; Butler's Sermons 1 vol; Bolingbroke on the Study and use of History 1 vol; Do on Patriotism 1 vol; Bunyencastle's Astronomy 1 vol; British Statesmen 1 vol; Burn's principles of Christian philosophy 1 vol; Byron's Works 4 vols; Boston's Fourfold State 1 vol; Bell, on the Hand its Mechanism and Endowments 1 vol; Bacon's Essays 1 vol; Beauties of Sterne 1 vol; Beauties and Sublimities of Nature 1 vol; Clarke's Essay on Study 1 vol; Cuvier, on the Revelation of the surface of the Globe 1 vol; Chesterfield's Letters to his Son 4 vols; Chamber's Information for the people 1 vol; Cullen's Materia Medica 2 vols; Considerations on the choice of public rulers 1 vol; Coppleston's Discourses 1 vol; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland 1 vol; Discovery in America, Historical view of, 1 vol; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Walter Scott, 1 vol; Discovery and Adventure in America 1 vol; Demosthenes' Orations 2 vols; Discovery in the Polar Seas and Regions 1 vol; Darby's View of the United States, with maps, 1 vol; Dobson's Life of Petrarch, with engravings, 2 vols; Darwin's Zoonomia 1 vol; Euclid's Elements 1 vol; Esdalle's Christian Theology 1 vol; Essay on Reading 1 vol; Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch 1 vol; Evidence relative to the Conduct of the American War 1 vol; Foster on Decision of character 1 vol; Fordyce's Elements of Moral philosophy 1 vol; Ferguson on Civil Society 1 vol; Foster, on the Importance of Religion 1 vol; Gravssande's philosophy 1 vol; Godfrey of Bulloigne 1 vol; Genuine Guide to Health 1 vol; Goldsmith's Essays, poems and plays 1 vol; Gay's Fables 1 vol; Hazen's American Annals 2 vols; Hamilton's (Alexander) Works 3 vols; Helweg's Axioms 1 vol; Heman's History of France 2 vols; Hazlett's Lectures on Dramatic Literature in the Age of Elizabeth 1 vol; Haytian papers &c 1 vol; Horace's Odes and Satires 2 vols; Harri's Dictionary of Natural History of the Bible 1 vol; Hartwell's Morals 1 vol; Hoole's Tasso (Jerusalem Delivered) 1 vol; History of Egypt 1 vol; Heron's Orations 1 vol; Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation 1 vol; Italian phrases 1 vol; Kater's Mechanic's 1 vol; Kay's Travels and Researches in Caffraia 1 vol; Kirke White's complete Works 1 vol; Life of Sir Isaac Newton 1 vol; Lardner's Hydrostatics and Pneumatics 1 vol; Letters of Junius 2 vols; Life of Dr. Adam Clarke 2 vols; Life of Archbishop Sancroft 2 vols; Life of Bishop Watson 2 vols; Memoirs of Lindley Murray 1 vol; Memorial of Columbus 1 vol; Mignet's French Revolution 1 vol; Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws 2 vols; Milton's paradise regained 2 vols; Natural Magic, Letters on 1 vol; Natural History of Enthusiasm 1 vol; Outlines of History by Dr. Lardner 1 vol; Opics, Bache's Treatise on 1 vol; Paley's Evidences of Christianity 2 vols; House of Fame 1 vol; Moral philosophy 1 vol; Natural Theology 1 vol; Mones and Tracts 1 vol; Pericles and Aspasia by Serrador 2 vols; Porcelain and Glass Manufactory W. S. Petronius Arbitor's Works; Palestine with map 1 vol; Palladium of Conscience (political tracts) 1 vol; Questions in Arithmetick 1 vol; Rollin's Roman History with maps, engravings &c 10 vols; Robinson, Scripture Characters 1 vol; Raymond's political economy 1 vol; Russell and Jones's Modern Europe 3 vols; Rehbecker, The 1 vol; Raynal's (Abbe) East and West Indies 3 vols; Robertson's History of Charles V. 4 vols; Reynolds' Discourses on painting 1 vol; Ruins of Ancient Cities 2 vols; Shakespeare, with notes by Chalmers, 9 vols; Smith's Wealth of Nations 2 vols; Scott's Holy Bible with Explanatory Notes, practical observations and Marginal references 5 vols; Southey's Book of the Church 2 vols; Stewart on the Mind 1 vol; Stern's Reflections 2 vols; Sparks on Unitarian and Trinitarian Doctrines, 1 vol; Simpson's Algebra 1 vol; Sketches of Every day life by Boz 1 vol; Swinden's Enquiry into the nature and place of Hell 1 vol; Thierry's History of the Conquest of England by the Normans 3 vols; Tablet of Memory 1 vol; Tin Trumper 2 vols; Tickell's poetical Works 1 vol; Virgil 1 vol; Use of the Globes 1 vol; Waddington's Church History 1 vol; Wayland's Moral Science 1 vol; Watt's discourses 1 vol; Walton and Cotton's Angler 2 vols; Walpole's Reminiscence 1 vol; Wesleyana 1 vol; West Ladies in 1825 1 vol; Wood on Infant Baptism 1 vol; Xenophon (Anabasis and Cyropædia) 2 vols; Young's Elements of Geometry with notes 1 vol; Zimmermann on National Analytical Geometry 1 vol; Zimmermann on National Pride 1 vol; with many other works in English, Spanish French and Latin. Books in any language bought, exchanged, or sold on Commission.

**For Sale,**

Calle Universidad N° 12.

50 Barrels Roman Cement of superior quality and a small lot of Champagne, prime quality in half bottles.

**TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.**

Rowland's Unique Preparations,

UNDER the especial patronage of her Majesty "The Queen," the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and courts of Europe.

Rowland's Macassar Oil, for the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair.

Rowland's Kalydor, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sun-burns, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.

Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, for rendering the teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Rowland's Aisana Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gun boils, and swelled face.

Mr. C. T. Getting, Buenos Ayres, has always an extensive stock of the above celebrated articles, together with Rowland's choice and fashionable perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c.; they are packed in small cases, assorted suitable for Druggists and Perfumers. The Perfumery is prepared expressly to suit every climate, and the high repute which it enjoys in every market of the world commands for it a preference, and secures to dealers an advantage worthy of their attention.

**Notice.**

THE Counting house of Messrs. Otto Rosenthal & Co. has been removed to N° 43 Calle de la Piedad.

**Established 1845.**

LIKENESSES BY  
**Daguerreotype with Colours.**  
Calle de la Victoria N. 37  
**T. C. HELSBY,**  
Successor to J. A. BENNETT.

Has the pleasure to announce that by means of his long experience and the improvement he has succeeded in making in this admired art—he takes superior likenesses, in any kind of weather, giving them the appearance of nature, and warranting them indelible.

He invites attention to the specimens he has and a list of more than four hundred likenesses he has taken of persons well known in these countries.

He likewise takes them for Brooches, Lockets, Bracelets, Studs and finger rings—those he has taken of this kind having been very much admired—specimens of which likewise he keeps on view.

Calle de la Victoria, N° 37, in the Alamos.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublloons, Spanish	372 3/4	374	each
Do. Patriot	372 3/4	375	do.
Plata, macquins	214		do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	214		each.
Do. Patriot	234 1/2		do.
Six per cent. Stock	214	23	do.
Exchange on England	65s.		per doubloon.
Do. France	23 1/2		do.
Do. Rio Janeiro	34	85rs.	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	1 1/2	13	per cent prem.
Do. United States	52		per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	52	58	per pesada.
descarnado 27 1/2 28 lbs. cas.			
Do. matadero, country	45	55	do.
25 1/2 29 lbs. ....			
Do. Spain	41	45	do.
Do. North America	40	45	do.
Do. of all staks	40	45	do.
Do. salted ox	43	44	do.
Do. do. cow	33	39	do.
Horse hides salted	33	31	do. each
Do. do. dry	18	20	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	40	43	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	23	30	per dozen
and ordinary			
Goat skins			without price
Nutra skins			do.
Horse hair, mixed	60	72	per arroba
Do. short	53	60	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	110	140	per arroba
Do. do. dirty	21	23	do.
Do. do. dirty	9	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	35	38	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	20	do.
Do. fine washed	40	60	do.
Do. do. dirty	30	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	23	24	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	33	35	do.
Do. pure, second class	32	33	do.
Grease and tallow	27	28	do.
Jerked beef	45	46	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	550	600	per thousand
Do. cow	160	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	8	84	per lb
Salted tongues	10		per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt, on board	none.		per fanega
Discount	1	11	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doublloons during the week 374 1/4 dollars.

The lowest price 365 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, per dollar 2d.

The lowest do. 2 1/2. per ditto.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.